Index to Advertisements. rees and Carriages Turf.

Business Notices.

The Central Park Mineral Springs opens to-

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

ween General Otis and the emissaries from General Luna were fruitless, General Otis demandig an unconditional surrender; the rebel Comissioners returned to the insurgent lines, but re expected back in Manila with fresh prosals. — Tariff measures are proposed in hree Australian colonies discriminating in favor British trade. — The correspondence because f British trade. — The correspondence be-ween the Emperor of Germany and President fcKinley regarding the new German-American able project was made public in Berlin.

DOMESTIC .- The reply of General Otis to the "lipino representatives was approved by Var Department officials; it is said that amnest) var Department omciais; it is said that amines; ill be the only concession granted to the inurgents. —— The Army Beef Court of Inury finished its work and adjourned; the reort will not be made public until after the President has read it. —— Brigadier-General Heorge W. Davis was appointed Governor of Corto Rico to succeed General Henry. leorge W. Davis was appointed Governor of forto Rico to succeed General Henry.

Preasury warrants for the \$20,000,000 due to ipain under the terms of the Peace Treaty were trawn and transmitted to the Secretary of late.

CITY.-There was a moderate decline in stocks CITY.—There was a moderate decline in stocks.

— Winners at Aqueduct: Greatland, Lottie sheville, Dan Rice, Gaze, Shoreham and Harry teed. — City officials approved the Ford tax neasure: President Feitner said it would add 1200,000,000 to the assessed valuations in the dty. — The President and his party took a trive to Grant's tomb and a trip up the Hudson in the Navy Yard tug Nina. — It was ansounced that work on the subway in Atlantic-step. Erooklyn, is to be begun at once, and on iounced that work on the subway in Atlantictive, Brooklyn, is to be begun at once, and on
he tunnel under the East River as soon as the
consents of property-owners are secured.

I demonstration in favor of the demand for an
ight-hour day was made in the East Side, and
mass-meeting was held in Union Square.

The transfer system between the Third Avenue
and Manhattan railways went into effect.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: High-est, 67 degrees; lowest, 51; average, 50%.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE SESSION.

On reviewing the events of the legislative session just concluded The Tribune is led to indulge what we think is a pardonable pride in its record as an advocate of policies of general benefit to the people and calculated promote the true honor and success of the Republican party. It is easy to adopt the policy of commending offhand everything bearing a party label. That is what James Parton once declared editors were for in the scheme of the Tammany school of politics, and it must be admitted that the old Burr-Van Buren notion of political machines and of the function of newspapers to be their obedient and not too curiou servants has found sympathizers in the Repub lican party. The men who manage legislation generally do not like what Mr. Greenwood, of Wayne, calls "newspaper clamor." A useful Republican paper to their mind is one that is prepared to forget that there is any day of party reckoning, any duty to the people, and is ready through thick and thin to hail every act of theirs, no matter how unwise or how selfishly dictated, as inspired, and not to be questioned except at the risk of a charge of

That is not, however, The Tribune's concep tion of a faithful Republican paper. We do not believe that our duty is merely to persuade voters that white is white, and perhaps even that black is white, when they come to scrutinize the party record. We think that our duty is rather to see that the party record is white. Such a work does not please politicians with selfish schemes which they hope to jam through by affixing a Republican label to them, but we are convinced that nothing is more essential to a strong political party able to secure the people's confidence and win elections and make good use of power than a party press watchful and warning against party mistakes. The newspaper echo of the opinions and arguments, conferences and caucuses may serve the schemes of the political manipulators, but not the great ends for which a party exists.

criticise some propositions which seemed to be booked for passage as Republican party measures, and to urge several pieces of legislation that the "organization" was apparently reluctant to advance. We do not mean to find fault with the organization on that account. The wisest political leaders with the best of motives may make mistakes in legislation, and while maintaining the duty of a party newspaper to point out such mistakes we should be the last to refuse to them the same Mberty in devising laws as we assert for our elves in discussing them. There were many easons which made radical interference with the New-York police seem desirable to the Republican leaders. It was natural that they hould not see the objections to the plan, but we are convinced that carrying it out could only have brought misfortune to the Republican party, and we are proud to have helped to save it from that danger. Similarly with regard to the Commission in Lunacy, a most unfortunate blunder might have been innocently made to the party's detriment but for the same watchfulness and independence.

Looking over the results of the session we see much evidence of the usefulness and effectiveness of such independence, for in the main the sober second thought of the Legislature has coincided with our opinions. we had urged, the temptation to extreme partisan measures was resisted, the people of Amsterdam-ave. were protected, "starch" was put back in the Civil Service law, franchises were taxed, and a reform removing State into local interests was begun in the case of the promises so much of happiness to so many peomira Reformatory. Also the granting of a ple in this crowded metropolis. If there should Canon Gore is a disciple of the Higher Crit-

concession for an East River tunnel was warmly advocated in these columns. All of these measures, we are convinced, will be of public benefit, and of credit to the Republican party We regret that our advice to submit the biennial sessions amendment to the people was not heeded, for, though the party was not committed to it like the Democracy, we think it with one change-possibly, after a time withmight wisely have given the voters the chance to settle the question for themselves. Among the mistaken propositions that we are glad to Harlem. Such a possibility of rapid communihave helped to kill was that for a crude over-

turning of the educational system of the State. We do not believe that there was a measure passed which The Tribune actively advocated to which the Republican party will not hereafter point with pride, nor an unsuccessful one actively opposed which the party will not rejoice to be clear of. We do not speak of it to say "We did it." We do not pretend to the enormous influence which holds Legislatures in its grasp. All we say is that we have been devoted to what appeared to be the permanent and best interests of the Republican party. and are glad to feel that our views have found favor with Republican legislators and will find favor with the people.

METROPOLITAN TRANSFORMATION.

From time to time, as some monumental office building in the lower part of the city has neared completion, the opinion has been freely expressed by persons who would not wish to be classed among the pessimists and croakers of their generation that the business was being overdone. But the process of vertical expansion steadily goes on, and if there is danger of a surplus, with a consequent impairment of values and disappointment of expectations, many of the shrewdest investors of the metropolis do not perceive it. Scarcely a day passes without its reasonable rumor of some new building operation on a large scale, and it is astonishing how many of these reports, originally, perhaps, not very well founded, are In no long time substantially verified. The transformation already wrought must appear almost miraculous to any one who has been away for a few years, but it does not seem extremely rash to predict that the next decade will produce changes at least as extensive and striking in that part of the city which is still rather loosely called "downtown."

Scarcely less impressive to the eye and worthy of consideration as an evidence of the rapid increase of population and social requirements is the multiplication of great hotels of a type unknown and unimagined a few years ago. is not infrequently said that in this line also progress is too rapid, and that some oversanguine investors are sure before long to regret their enthusiasm. But the ambition to create these vast and luxurious establishments shows no sign of waning, and thus far at least i seems to have been well rewarded. Indeed, it is a question of serious concern to many proprietors of old-fashioned hotels whether they can retain a profitable patronage of the kind they desire in competition with hotels of modern construction and equipment, on which unlimited money and ingenuity have been lavished. Such preparations to supply, to anticfpate and even to create exacting demands constitute an exceedingly interesting feature of metropolitan life, though there may be reason to regret the closing of a simpler era. Even those to whom elaboration and embellishment are distasteful cannot fail to be impressed by so great a metamorphosis or altogether escape its effects. Furthermore, this development in respect t

public or semi-public buildings is not the only one of importance affecting the physical character and aspect of the city. An intelligent Englishman, being asked not long ago what he thought most remarkable about New-York, replied that nothing else had struck him so forcibly as the freedom-the recklessness, we believe, was his word-with which spacious and handsome houses were torn to pieces in order that they might be reconstructed to suit the fancy of their owners. The prevalence of this habit might naturally attract the special notice of a foreign visitor, but the least observing citizen of New-York must have had his attention drawn to operations of this sort innumerable times in recent years. There is scarcely a block in the more desirable residence quarters of the city in which such alterations are not continually going on, and in the aggregate they have already largely modified the former stereotyped appearance of the city with which its inhabitants found no fault for generations. We are not sure whence the impulse was derived or where its consequences first began to appear, but our impression is that the pioneers of the upper West Side, if not its originators, contributed greatly to its propagation. Certainly the variety of architecture which is now observable in all parts of the city was a nearly exclusive characteristic of that region not many years ago, and always surprised, if it did not always delight, the casual conservative who strayed thither from his familiar haunts.

Perhaps the Englishman was right in calling it reckless in the owner of a commodious and comely mansion to "shatter it to bits and then remould it nearer to the heart's desire." but considering all that the reconstructive passion has done to diversify and beautify the city, and is presumably destined to do hereafter, we cannot regret its sway.

ACCESS TO LONG ISLAND.

A plan almost as important to the people of New-York as the building of a rapid-transit railroad the length of Manhattan Island is that for a tunnel under the East River, giving ready access to Long Island. Within easy reach of the City Hall there is to the east an almost unlimited space available for homes, either urban or suburban. An easy means of access to them will be a blessing to thousands of persons of refinement, with high standards of comfort, who are unable to pay for really suitable homes the rates forced by the congested condition and the business demands of this

The natural tendency of population across the East River has been great for years, but until recently the trip involved several transfers by bridge or ferry, and even now the through transit of the Bridge is so imperfect as to be a serious deterrent to one unused to the process. All this may be remedied by the bills which passed the Legislature permitting the Long Island Railroad to depress its tracks against the ordination of Dr. Briggs is, in efthrough Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, and construct a tunnel under the East River and secure on private property a suitable terminal station which it is planned to locate at Church and Cortlandt sts., convenient to the elevated railroad and also to the future underground rail-

road in Broadway. We have frequently commented favorably on these bills hitherto. As first presented the tunnel scheme involved the grant of a perpetual franchise. The company wisely modified its requests, and consented to build on a fifty-year franchise with suitable guarantees against having its terminal unjustly interfered with so as to destroy the value of its main line. These bills are drawn in general terms, and it is not certain that they need to go to the Mayor, though undoubtedly the consent of the municipal authorities must be obtained to work un- two great universities of the Church. Another der the permission granted. At any rate, it is curious fact is to be noted: The most bitter not to be supposed possible that the Mayor opposition to the conclusions of Biblical critior anybody else in authority will stand in the cism in the American Episcopal Church comes way of this beneficent improvement, which from extreme High Churchmen. But so repre-

tude the influence of Brooklyn must certainly be sufficient to secure this measure of justice to the great eastern section of the city. To Brooklyn this tunnel means rapid transit as much as the Manhattan tunnel. The two, in fact, will make practically one system, so that out that-a passenger may be whirled at express speed from furthest Brooklyn to furthest eation means more for real consolidation and building up of a common civic life and social interest among the disjointed parts of this conglomeration of people than all the greater New-York charters that could be drawn in

This tunnel also means something new in summer homes. Few great cities are less fortunately situated as regards suburbs. Water and wastes of marshes make most of our delightful country homes inconvenient in point of distance, or at least of easy accessibility. The weary worker is robbed of his due refreshment in getting to the country if he has to crowd and transfer and walk up stairs and down till he is a nervous wreck from the wear and tear. Thousands go daily to the country in the summer who find the trip just such a burden, and thousands more who need the air stay in town all the week and go out for Sunday only just because they cannot stand the strain of the troublesome journey every night and morning. If they could take a car near their offices and in half an hour or an hour find themselves without change in one of the country villages which abound on Long Island, it would be a great boon. Just that boon the East River tunnel can confer. We hope it will soon be built, and that no obstacles may be thrown in

A FILIPINO FANTASY. A fantastic tale, worthy of an American "anti-expansionist," is put forth by the Filipino Junta in London. It is to the effect that about a month ago one of the American Commissioners in the Philippines entered into secret negotiations with an agent of Aguinaldo, and that various proposals were made, presumably by the American Commissioner, for a cessation of hostilities and settlement of all matters at issue between the United States and the Tagals. It was proposed that the United States was to yield to Aguinaldo practically everything he wanted, possibly excepting the establishment of a Tagal protectorate over the District of Columbia. In view of these proposals, says the Junta, Aguinaldo withdrew from his capital, Malolos. But as soon as the American troops had occupied that city General Otis issued a proclamation practically repudiating the proposals, or at any rate falling to execute them, whereupon Aguinaldo, finding himself betrayed, had to resume hostilities.

If the absolutely idiotic character of this yarr were not apparent on the face of it, a sufficient refutation of it would be found in the story of the taking of Malolos. Aguinaldo did "withdraw" from that place, but only just as he has withdrawn from various other places, at the point of a good Yankee bayonet. He always withdraws in such circumstances, with admirable expedition and agility. The suggestion that he voluntarily withdrew and peacefully surrendered Malolos to the Americans is simply an impudent falsehood. Malolos was captured by assault after several days of hard and continuous fighting. The Tagals held it as long as they dared and then set it afire and fled. To say that Aguinaldo gave up the place on the strength of an American proposal to recognize his government as an independent sovereignty is as preposterous as to say that Bonaparte surrendered at Waterloo on the strength of a British promise to make him King of England.

We shall not be one bit surprised, however, to see this Filipino fantasy, Munchausenism, 'Rougemontade" or whatever it may best be called, solemply taken up and paraded as truth by the American aiders and abettors of Aguinaldo. It is not one bit more outlandish than lots of the stuff they have already thus treated. nunciations of the United States Government for having broken faith with Aguinaldo and for having compassed the capture of Malolos by trickery. That would simply be of a piece with what has been said about its promises to Aguinaldo last spring, and with the attacks made upon the President for-as they say-breaking | for such a performance. his word in respect to "foreible annexation. And by the day after to-morrow we shall probably hear that the Washington Government has hired some professional assassins to poison the "Washington of the Philippines." For of such is the "anti-expansionist" stock in trade. Of late it has been "running emptyings," as they say Down East. This ghost story from London will be a perfect godsend.

THE ORDINATION OF DR. BRIGGS.

"I suppose," remarked a friend to a certain Bishop of the Episcopal Church not long ago, "that the poor Churchmen of your diocese give you a good deal of trouble." "There you are mistaken," replied the Bishop with a smile. "It is the good Churchmen who manage most of the time to keep me in hot water." What the Bishop meant, of course, was that the good Churchmen frequently compelled him to take notice of opinions and views that as a wise and statesmanlike ruler he might think it better to disregard. The opposition that has arisen in the Episcopal Church to the ordination of Professor Briggs would seem to be an illustration of this. The fact that Bishop Potter had set a date for the ordination is presumptive evidence that he was satisfied as to the doctrinal soundness of the distinguished professor. less familiar to him. And in the exercise of the discretion given to him as a Bishop of the Church he nevertheless assumed the responsibility of deciding that Dr. Briggs might lawfully be ordained to the Episcopal ministry. It is not to be supposed that he will reconsider that decision, made as it was in strict conformity with the canons of the Church. The Bishop is not responsible to individual clergymen for his constitutional and canonical acts, but to the supreme law of the Church. The only remedy for those who protest against his action is to show that he has disregarded the law, in which case they have a remedy in bringing him to trial. In this view of the case the protest fect, a charge that Bishop Potter is violating the canons of his Church.

The incident brings out in a curious way the great difference between the Anglican and the Episcopal churches in regard to Biblical criticism. Dr. Huntington, in his letter to The Tribune on Friday, referred to the Anglican leaders of Biblical criticism, Professors Driver, Kirkpatrick and Sanday. These and others who could be mentioned, such as Professor Cheyne, go quite as far in their conclusions as Professor Briggs does. Indeed, he has been in a sense their disciple. Their radical conclusions in regard to the Bible have been published in books that have become standard authorities on the subject. Yet not only have they never been called to an account for their views, but they hold positions of honor in the

be any disposition to take an unfavorable atti- icism, and has admitted the mythical character of some portions of the Old Testament. There are, it is true, many Episcopal clergymen who are familiar with modern Biblical criticism and are in accord with its general conclusions. But for some reason or other the majority, perhaps, seem not to have heard of it, and regard it as an abhorrent thing founded on the writings of Voltaire and Thomas Paine.

The motives of those who oppose the ordination of Professor Briggs cannot be impugned. They are undoubtedly acting from a high sense of duty. But is it not inconsistent for them to oppose Dr. Briggs while they admit that many clergymen in their Church hold substantially the same views? If such views of the Bible are damnable heresles, why do they not do their plain duty and have these men put on trial? Surely it is as much a duty to put a faise teacher out of the ministry as to prevent one from coming in. Nearly all the Broad Church clergymen accept the new views of the Bible which Dr. Briggs is condemned for holding. But their High Church brethren associate with them on terms of pleasant intimacy, and by failing to put them on trial tacitly admit that their views are within the tolerated limits of the Church's teaching. So long as this is the case, it is certainly inconsistent, to say the least, to oppose the ordination of Dr. Briggs.

VANITY AND VEXATION.

Having observed the discipline administered to Captain Coghlan on account of his recent unsuitable utterances, and otherwise received satisfactory assurances of the goodwill of the United States, the German Government is apparently disinclined to take notice of the sentiments expressed by Admiral Kautz in a private letter which the recipient promptly made publie. No doubt it better comports with the dignity of a great nation to ignore than to complain of practically unimportant indiscretions revenled in such a manner, but though no special harm was done in this instance the fact remains that such observations as those of Admiral Kantz distinctly belong to the category of things which ought to be left unpublished, and which therefore ought, we suppose, to be left unwritten. A man who, standing in a representative capacity, is a trustee of his country's credit and welfare can hardly be too cautious in his private speech and correspondence, especially when the relations which he is maintaining have already become somewhat strained. And yet a man so placed who finds that his confidence has been betrayed, though he cannot acquit himself of blame, is entitled to cherish at least a mild resentment against the friend who has exposed his imprudence.

This is by no means the first example of the kind in the recent history of the United States, and presumably it is not destined to be the last of the series. Therefore, without making too much of the matter, we venture to say that the vanity which converts into public property the private utterances of a man who happens to be prominent for the moment does not accomplish its object. The individual who is capable of seeking to achieve a cheap distinction by such means may be incapable of appreciating the fact, but others are not so obtuse.

The Filipinos will soon learn that the way to surrender is to surrender.

road has been "very generous to the public recently. It has voluntarily granted transfers." Yes, indeed! because it thought it was good busi-

The mock marriage of two children which took place on Friday evening in a church of Coney Island was an offence at once against decency, morality and relicion. It is passing strange that reputable people, and more especially church members, can lend themselves rite. We hear many complaints newadays of the low estimation in which marriage is held, evidenced by the frequency of divorces. But burlesquing it in order to make an evening's entertainment? And how can the children who were made to take part in this sacrilegious mummery be expected to look at marriage as anything more than a joke when they grow up? Even thoughtiessness cannot serve as an excuse

Gardiner says he will still hunt mastodons in

Yesterday's crowds at the Tax Commission. er's office illustrated the impossibility of reaching personal property justly by the present per-

If District-Attorney Gardiner will not enforce the authority of the Mazet committee, how would it do to hold a few sessions in the Borough of Brooklyn, and let the contemptuous witnesses deal with District-Attorney Steele?

PERSONAL.

Governor Stone of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation setting aside May 1 as Dewey Day. preach to-day in Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston Professor Charles Waldstein, of the University of Cambridge, will lecture to-morrow evening un der the auspices of the Classical Club of the Uni-versity of Syracuse.

Says "The Philadelphia Record": "A pleasant feature of the big meeting at the Academy of Music on Thursday night, when ceremonies in con-nection with the unveiling of the Grant monument were held, was the affectionate solicitude shown by President McKinley for his sweet-faced wife. From his seat in the centre of the stage the Na-tion's Executive shot many glances to the Prince of Wales's box, where, in the corner nearest the stage, sat the first lady of the land. Each time the eyes of husband and wife met smiles illumined a nervous affection that makes moving about arduous, had not complained once during the day that she was the least bit tired, but it was evident that the President was much concerned for her comfort."

says "The Philadelphia Press," "announce the reconstructing the new \$300,000 law building. This gift was made up as an offering from the friends and former clients of Richard C. McMurtrie, who died several years ago, and it is given with the condition that one of the halls of the law building be named McMurtrie Hall. A tablet properly inscribed is to be placed on the wail of the hall, and a bust or portrait of Mr. McMurtrie is to be placed there also, to be kept as a perpetual memorial to him. Richard C. McMurtrie was not only one of the ablest lawyers of Philadelphia, but a publicspirited citizen, whose character and services de-serve some other memorial than the modest slab that marks his grave under the shadow of old St. Mary's Church, at Burlington, N. J."

When President Taylor of Vassar was considera student of the latter institution telegraphed thus to a Vassar girl whom he knew: "The Taylor makes the man. We have a thousand men." After the announcement of the president's decision the Vassar girl responded: "Wear your old clothes. We keep the Taylor."

Miss Emma Bradlaugh, a sister of Charles Bradlaugh, is ill and in straitened circumstances.

The late ex-Governor Oglesby of Illinois was one asked what he got by his overland trip to Cali-fornia in 1849 in search of gold. "No gold," he replied, "but enough experience to make me what I am."

ton College, of Yankton, S. D., \$20,000, provided the existing debt of the institution, amounting to about \$28,000, is wiped out by July 1, 1900. Bartlett Tripp, the representative of the United States on

the Samoan Commission and formerly Minister to Austria, is one of the trustees of Yankton College. The Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, of Philadelphia has been appointed superintendent of Catholic parochial schools in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

It is said that Stephen Crane has bought a place in Surrey, England, and may run for Parliament. The house in which Abraham Lincoln died is owned by the Government, and is maintained for owned by the Government, and is maintained for free visitation. The Government did not buy it until long after some reverent citizens had fitted it up on a lease from the owner, who, by the way, had occupied a prominent place years ago as one of the defendants of Wirz, a Rebel prison-keeper, who was at the time the object of general de-testation, and whom the man referred to consid-ered unfairly dealt with.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Two years ago," says "The Boston Transcript," "a Maine lumbering party, not being able to find the conventional green ash for planking their shad, had recourse to a green rock maple slab. The heat started the sap in the wood, which bubbled and hissed about the fish, imparting its delicate flavor to the dish when ready to be served, and lo! it was discovered that a new table delicacy had been added to the world's cuisine. Now there is no more green-ash planked shad for the Maine people, but sugar maple every time."

Two hustling advertising agents are trying their utmost to buy all the available space on each side of the Reading Railway, from Philadelphia to Norristown, in order to display the merits of their numerous wares. Being backed by plenty of capital, they are enabled to offer tempting sums for the spaces desired. Farmers owning ground along the line are only too glad to get their old fences torn down and have high ones erected in their stead. They also receive a handsome sum per foot from the agents for the privilege of the advertisement. The agent makes up the cost in width by the height of the fence, which is sometimes twenty feet. It is apparently the purpose of the advertisers to have all the pretty landscapes shut from the view of the passengers, and instead to offer them a continuous panorama of patent medicines, pills, bicycles, biscults, etc.—(Philadelphia Record.

"I was talking to-day," says the Washington correspondent of "The Chicago Record," . "with the most popular and perhaps the ablest leader of the Populist party in Kansas, John W. Breidenthal, who still holds the office of Bank Examiner, and is indoubtedly better posted than anybody else upon I remarked the financial condition of the people. I remarked that I had heard that prosperity had returned to Kansas, and had come to look at it.

You can find plenty of it everywhere in this State,' he answered, 'and can cut it off in great We are now praying that you may have equal prosperity in the East, so that your people can sell out and come to Kansas and buy farms and be happy. There never was a time nor a place where a man seeking a home and happiness could do so well as he can do to-day in Kansas. There was never a time nor a place where anybody could find a more prosperous, more contented or a happier people. We have been through the fire of adversity, and we not only appreciate the contrast, but have profited by the experience."

Fixing the Responsibility.—"Mary, Jim Perkins says it's time to take off winter flannels."

"All right, Joseph, if you get rheumatism you can go over and stay with Jim Perkins until you get well."—(Chicago Record.

"The Kennebec (Me.) Journal" says

"Do the press and the public along the coast remember what they were doing just a year ago? Probably they have forgotten, for the memory is not one to give much pride or pleasure. They were trembling with terror over the bugaboo of a Spanish fleet, and were wailing for a special session of the Legislature to build them gunboats to drive off expected invaders. Their ridiculous panic resulted in depriving them of a summer's growth, injured the resort business and made them roundly ridiculed all over the country."

Narrow Escape.—"Blazenstein had a narrow scape from getting his insurance withheld."

"Yes. He had fellows passing handbills through the crowd announcing a great fire sale before the fire was half out."—(Indianapolis Journal.

"Do you never," said the soulful Washington girl reported by "The Star," "let your mind wander to great unsolvable questions? through darkness in an effort to find light on vast, mysterious things?"

mysterious things:
"I should say so," answered the young man from
Philadelphia. "I've laid awake nights trying to figure out how your club came to win that game."

It Seemed Natural.—For ten minutes the angry man did nothing but call names. Meanwhile the other's smile grew broader and he gave every evidence of being especially pleased.

"Ah." he said at last, "that sounds good. That makes me think of old times."

"You like it?" exclaimed the angry man.

"Sure," replied the other. "It recalls the days when I was in politics and ran for office in a hotly contested election."—(Chicago Post.

"In one of the schools of this city recently," says "The Worcester Gazette," "the teacher, intending to relieve the monotony of the regular exercises, Of course there was an instant clamor in the affirmative, and then the teacher asked what song they would prefer. One little boy, in his eagerness to make the selection, spluttered out something which the teacher did not catch. Turning to the boy across the aisle, she asked what Johnnie said. 'Please,' came the unexpected answer, 'he says he wants to sing "His Country, 'Tis of Him." ' '

A Sound Reason for It.—Teacher—Now, Johnny, which would you rather have your father promise to give you—a silver watch or a gold one?

Johnny—A silver .e. 'cause I'd think he meant it then.—(Jeweiers' Weekly.

Beer tablets are to be put on the market by a German firm. It is asserted by the makers that a small tablet dropped into a glass of water will turn it into beer as fresh as if just drawn. The next thing in order is to invent a tablet wherewith

to make the glass of water. "You ain't tol me nuthin 'bout John-what's he doin' of now?" "You ain't tol me hathin a-doin' of now?"

"Well, when he ain't farmin' he's teachin' school, and when he ain't teachin' he's a-preachin' medicine, an' when he ain't in the medicine business he's preachin' an' savin' souls, an' when he ain't a-doin' of that he's a-runnin' fer office, an' when he ain't in politics he's lawin' in the jestice courts, an' when that gives out he most inginrully is a-seilin' of books or a-makin' of moonshine licker!"

—(Atlanta Constitution.

THE FILIPINOS SEEKING PEACE.

FOR UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

From The Providence Journal.

General Otts was perfectly right in refusing to negotiate with the Filipinos for a truce. We had a lesson or two from General Toral in truces at Santingo. But Aguinaldo, as a rebel, is not entitled to the consideration that could be justly accorded a foreign enemy. It was surrender or fight that the commander of our forces in Luzon offered the Filipinos yesterday, and one or the other must be chosen by them. Even at the risk of conducting a guerilla warfare in the mountains throughout the rainy season, our forces must grant unconditional surrender or give no quarter. From The Providence Journal.

. NO NEGOTIATIONS.

From The Worcester Spy.

Time was when the would-be Filipino Government might have been in some degree useful in the administration of the province, much as were the natives of Forto Rieo or of Cuba, who were continued in office. But a self-constituted Congress, of doubtful representation or none whatever, seeking violence and anarchy, and making war upon the only local authority that is recognized in the civilized world, cannot, of course, be permitted to confer with us in official form as if negotiating a treaty of peace. From The Worcester Spy.

GRAVE PROBLEMS TO FACE.

From The Boston Transcript. From The Boston Transcript.

With the collapse of the insurrection come some of the gravest problems that have ever confronted the Government. They can only be solved by persistency and patience. We must bind up many wounds and soothe many sore spirits; we can only establish any real or profitable "sovereignty" through and not upon local habits and customa. This is a task to which the masses of our people, if they conclude to adopt the policy on which they have not yet been heard from in any authoritative way, can most effectually contribute by patiently allowing experiments to come to fruit before judging it.

THE POLICY JUSTIFIED.

THE POLICY JUSTIFIED. From The Troy Times.

The American policy in the Philippines has been the only consistent policy, and the bnly possible policy short of retreat. Perseverance in a definite course has been justified again by its fruits. DEMORALIZATION OF THE FILIPINOS.

From The Philadelphia Ledger. The Filipino army has really been terrorized by the persistency of their assailants, and is in no con-dition to be rallied for successful resistance. This fact, and possibly lack of provisions and ammuni-tion, no doubt led the commander to propose a sus-pension of hostilities.

FIGHTING STILL POSSIBLE.

From The Hartford Courant.

We should not be too sanguine because of good news contained in the dispatches. The cut the fighting will not be the end of trouble by manner of means, and it is not yet at all sure we are at the end of the fighting. There are mors of disagreements and factions among the surrectors. A part of them may repudlate overture, and make work for our troops until rains set in. We hope not, but it is one of the sibilities of the situation.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

balmy weather which has blessed this part of the globe has given to New-York society a week of are outdoor enjoyment, and there have been any number of country parties made up every day, either to enjoy a trip on the road coach Ploneer, up to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, or short trips to the country clubs. The country is beginning to look lovely in its new spring robes, and Central Park, with the bright reds, yellows and pinks of its flowering bushes, is a vision of beauty. The long procession of victrias, landaus, broughams and other vehicles that follow one another in close line along the Park drives these pleasant sunny afternoons gives evidence of how greatly New-Tork so clety is enjoying the spring beauty of its favorite pleasure-ground before its near departure from town for the summer. Among the persons most frequently seen in the Park last week were Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, holding the reins over a spanking pair of bays; Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss. Gerry, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin.

Frederic Bronson, Reginald W. Rives and George R. Read have taken turns in driving the publi road coach Pioneer, and on their off days have taken out their own coaches, which have added largely to the general effect of the afternoon drive in the Park. As for the Pioneer, it has carried many merry parties in the course of the week many merry parties in the course of the week. Some of those who enjoyed the delightful ride out to Ardsley on it last week were Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Morgan, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mrs. Borland, Mrs. Reginald W. Rives, Mrs. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, fr., Woodbury Kane, Center Hitchcock, Gould Hoyt and George Pollock.

Yesterday the Pioneer omitted its trip in favor of the annual drive, which was this year taken to Og den Milis's country place, at Staatsburg-on-the Hudson. The plan to have a coaching parade has been abandoned on account of a lack of interest manifested by the members of the Coaching Club. The parade will take place in Newport some time in August.

The spring exodus to Europe has set in in full tide, and each steamer takes out a number of well known men and women. Some of those who sailed last week were Mrs. Josephine Pogers, Raymond Rogers, Mrs. Henry D. Brewster, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Miss Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gautier, Mrs. J. Russell Soley, the Misses Soley, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cozzens.

The wedding of the week which interested society most was that of Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, the young daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, to the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, son of the Rev. Archdeacon Johnson, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, which was celebrated in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth-st., on Wednesday afternoon. It was really one of the most beautiful weddings of the many beautiful ones this spring. Every one is still talking of the handsome, simple and effective decorations in the chancel and the beauty of the bride, who certainly did look most attractive in her bridal robe of heavy white satin, the skirt and bodice both draped with old point lace, and a veil of superb point lace. The conventional bouquet was replaced by a point lace handkerchief. The two bridesmaids were dressed alike, in striking costumes of cream lace, over silk of the same shade, with bright blue sleeveless jackets worn over bodices. These were cut low to reveal the yokes of lace, and revers trimmed with lace finished the jackets in the back and front. Their large picture hats of soft white straw were trimmed with lace and blue tips. Each carried a bouquet of white sweet peas and purple violets. It was a pretty sight, however, and the finest that has been in Grace Church since the day in April six years ago when young Cornella Martin became the Countess of Craven. The ceremony on Wednesday was not followed by a general reception. Only the relatives and a small number of intimate friends were invited to the home of the bride's mother, in East Thirty-seventh-st., to say goodby to the young couple, who started on an evening train for the Adirondacks, where they will spend several weeks. over bodices. These were cut low to reveal the

The other weddings on Wednesday included of Miss Anne Havemeyer Lee, daughter of the late Dr. E. E. Lee, to Robert Darrell Jeffreys, a retired lieutenant of the British Navy, in the Church of the Transfiguration; of Miss Alice Ham. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ham, to Layton Brewer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brewer, in All Souls' Church; of Miss Florence Beatrice in All Souls' Church; of Miss Florence Beatrice
Lioyd, daughter of the Rev. William Lloyd, to
George Wright Picknell, in the Church of the
Messlah; of Miss Martha Marie Eylers, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. John Eylers, to J. Enoch Gest
Megrue, son of Joseph R. Megrue, in St. James's
Lutheran Church; of Miss Elizabeth Whieweight
Duncan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Paterson
Euncan, to George Elisworth Dunscombe, in the
Elizabeth Willard Brown, daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Albert Henry Brown, to Thomas Jefferson
Mrs. Albert Henry Brown, to Thomas Jefferson Stead, in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy

Thursday brought the weddings of Miss Catherine Baker Wainewright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold F. Wainewright, to Sumner Sallade Bow-Arnold F. Wainewright, to Sumner Salade Bow-man, at the home of the bride's parents. No. 121 East Twenty-seventh-st.: of Miss Emily Mary Simpson, daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, to Alvah Morton Hunt, of Charleston, S. C., at the Hotel Majestic, and of Miss Mary Starr, daughter of the late C. M. Starr, to the Rev. John Mills Gilbert, of Waterford, N. Y., in Trinity Chapel.

of Miss Julia Dorothea Cassebeer, daughter of Henry A. Cassebeer, to Frederick T. Steinway, a son of the late Charles Steinway, which was celebrated at the home of the bride's father, No. 205 West Seventieth-st. Only the relatives of the couple were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed at 5:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity. The bride, who was in a rich gown of white satin elaborately trimmed with point lace and a lace veil, was given away by her father. Her attendants were Miss Lizzie Schmidt, Miss Eleanor Ziegler and Miss Gertrude Schmidt. Mr. Steinway, who is a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines and vice-president and director of Steinway & Sons, had as his best man the bride's brother, Arthur Cassebeer. There were no ushers. After the ceremony there was a reception for tela-After the ceremony there was a reception for relatives and personal friends at the Waldorf-Astoria. The reception was followed by a dinner served in the Myrtle Room. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cassebeer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Held, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ziegler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Victor, Charles H. Stelinway, Mr. and Mrs. A. Victor, Charles H. Stelinway, Mr. and Mrs. A. Trethar, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schmidt, Jr., and Mrs. and Mrs. A. Hornbostle, Mr. and Mrs. Stelinway have gone to California to spend several weeks, When they return they will make their home at No. 15 East Fifty-third-st.

The marriage of Miss Emma Grant Smith, daughter of Mrs. S. Grant Smith, of Philadelphia, to Emil Holzhausen, took place on Thursday evening in the hundred-and-twenty-second-st. The Rev. Dr. Dows Hills, of St. James's Church, Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Cummins, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was in a gown of white satin, was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Marsatin, was attended by a maid of honor, Miss Martha McDowell, of Philadelphia, and four bridesmaids, Miss Bertha M. Shrady and Miss Edith Alms, of this city: Miss Aubertine Grant, of Wilmington, Del., and Miss E. H. Piper, of Boston. The best man was Richard Heintze, of Hoboken, and the ushers were Paul Sheldon, Dr. J. F. P. Hodson, of this city: Godfrey Howell and Eugene Howell, of Brooklyn: Frank P. Wood, of Montclair, and John Strong, of Philadelphia A small reception followed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. Horace Hamilton, No. 215 Lenox-ave.

The incoming of May will have some effect on weddings, but there will be no lack of these happy affairs to interest the fashionable world. One daring bride who will pooh-pooh the general superstition regarding the month of May as one to be avoided in matters matrimonial will be Miss Katherine Chrystie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas M. L. Chrystie, of No. 361 West Fifty-seventh-st., who will be married to H. Percy Douglas, on Wednesday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth-ave, and Fifty-third-st. The ceremony will be performed at 3:39 o'clock by Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, an uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the rector, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown. Miss Chrystie has selected Miss Florence Bergh Brown to be her maid of honor. She will also be attended by little Miss Polly Hunter, a niece of the bridegroom, and Master Donald Bayne. Mr. Douglas, who gave his bachelor dinner a few evenings ago, will have his brother, Archibaid Douglas, as best man. The ushers will be Henry Eddy, Paul Armitage, Andrew V. Stout, Mortimer Ward and J. Augustus Barnard. There will be no reception. will be married to H. Percy Douglas, on Wednes-

Schmidt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schmidt, whose marriage to Carl Schurz Petrasch will occur at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, May 10, in the Church of the Messiah, Park-ave and Thirty-fourth-st. The ceremony will be per formed by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage. Miss Schmidt will be attended only by her sister, Miss Florence D. Schmidt, as maid of honor. James Robison Burnet will be best man, and the ushers